

CLIMAX.
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A vote was taken on the 9th inst. which developed a weakness among the supporters of the Carlsberg currency bill that was not expected. The friends of the scheme have been in conference and it is safe to say that a measure of some kind will pass the House at an early day. One great difficulty appears to be that many of our representatives do not fully understand the subject in hand, and being so close to the end of their congressional career, they do not care to give the question the deep study and attention necessary. One fear that actuates the public mind, is that in the anxiety to pass a Democratic reform measure, a law may be imposed upon the country that has not received the due consideration that the interests involved demand and will not bring the waiting people proper relief. There is in our opinion but one vital question in the whole matter, and that is for the government to cease doing a banking business, turn the matter over to banks, and seek proper assets behind their circulation. It is well to continue a supervisory care over the entire system and properly enforce by strict regulations sufficient security for the holders of the circulation and for depositors. This makes stability which is one of the first requisites of confidence. An elasticity should also be arranged for the circulation may not at the present time stand in need of inflation, but with a general revival of business, that will follow a complete restoration of confidence, this feature may become a very desirable one, and it should be incorporated in any new law passed. Above all other ends that should be accomplished that of retiring our greenbacks, and thus stopping the senseless drain upon our gold reserve should receive first consideration.

The Cincinnati Enquirer proposes in an open letter to Mr. Carlsberg to pay these demand notes in silver, and thus hold our gold coin reserve fund intact, and relieve the country from the burden of a further increase of the bonded indebtedness. While without a further study of the situation we are unprepared to endorse this policy, yet on the face of the matter it seems to be a fair one. The Treasury notes and bonds are redeemable in gold or silver coin at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, why pay only in gold and sink the country deeper and deeper into debt in the vain effort to load a reserve of gold in a Treasury where as fast as it is put in at one door it is taken out at the other. It is as though the silver men and Populists on one hand, and the Wall Street scoundrels on the other had the wheels of legislation clogged. Unless relief is obtained during the present session of Congress there will be no change for a long time as the elements in the next will clash more furiously than now.

UBI JUS INCERTUM, IBI JUS NIL.

The above Latin quotation "where law is uncertain, there is no law," gives in terse language an explanation of the numerous cases of lynching that have distressed the better class of our citizens and brought bitter reproach on the fair name of our Commonwealth. It is unnecessary to go outside our county limits and this remark may apply to every county in the State, for instances where crime has gone unpunished of justice on the most trivial pretenses; an account of some trumped up defense, or by reason of the family connections of the criminal or a superabundance of money where with to fee legal talent that may have enough sophistry to hoodwink justice. Just so long as crime is allowed to go without adequate punishment, the country will be subjected to the popular uprisings and usurpation of the powers of the law by the people. This uncertainty in the administration of the laws gave rise to the noted Cincinnati riots, years ago, where the militia found it necessary to fire repeatedly into the mob before order could be restored. The same argument will apply in explanation of the Washington C. H. Ohio riots and negro home in Estill and Montgomery counties, and at home in the narrowly averted lynching of Taylor and Jesse Hutton. The fault may again be brought closer to home to the public by calling attention to the fact that juries are weak kneed and do not do their duties. They pay more attention to the relationship of the accused offender than to the evidence they hear brought out in the trial, and their verdicts instead of being in accordance with their obligations as jurors are more travesties to justice. It is well to have the truth before us once in a while and ponder on it in our hours of reflection. We are thus enabled to see that the part of true and patriotic citizens and the world may be the better for our having lived in it.

The Hawaiian Republic is having a bit of a scrimmage on hands just now. A number of the republicans are in rebellion against the existing authorities. It can only be a short-lived affair; indeed from the meager accounts it almost "died a born." Charles Carter, a prominent citizen and a white native of Hawaii, was killed in a skirmish. He was a prominent figure in the movement which deposed Queen Lili'uokalani and it is supposed he was selected as a target by the rebels in consequence. Boutelle, of Maine, grieves over the death of Mr. Carter and takes occasion to cast many slurs at Cleveland and his administration for their policy relative to the islands. The Courier-Journal answers Boutelle in the following appropriate language: "This young man was a son of that class of missionaries who went to Hawaii to save souls of the natives and appropriated both their lands and their government. He fell while defending his spoils from their rightful owners, and the

United States has no business lending moral or any other kind of support to either side in this contemptible Hawaiian mess."

CIVIL SERVICE AND THE INTERNAL REVENUE.
HOW GAUGERS AND STOREKEEPERS WILL HEREFTER BE APPOINTED.
Editor Climax: The recent extension of the Civil Service rules and regulations, to include the United States Internal Revenue, has given rise to much comment. Such expressions as "I am in favor of Civil Service," or "I am opposed to Civil Service," are often heard, as if Civil Service were a new institution.

Under the first constitution of the United States, and during the first year of George Washington's administration, 1789, the present Civil Service was inaugurated. It simply means that part of the Government's service not included in the naval and military service. So long as the Civil Service rules were confined to the departments, the people generally elsewhere about the country were not so much concerned, but as they are extended, a great interest is manifested, and especially since the inclusion of the Internal Revenue, which touches all Kentuckians in greater or less degree.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES DEFINED.
Forty years ago, limited rules and regulations were adopted regulating the Civil Service, and during Buchanan's, Lincoln's, Grant's, Hayes's and Garfield's administrations were slightly amended, but the appointments to the minor offices in all departments continued to be made at the discretion of the applicants, usually influential politicians. This is what is known as the "Spoils System," being backed by the sentiment that "to the victors belong the spoils." With every change of administration, whether political, or merely of dominant party faction, there was a greater or less change in department employees, the "ins" giving place to the "outs." On January 10th, 1883, Congress enacted the first important law for the reform of Civil Service Rules, and gave the President of the United States authority and power to appoint a Civil Service Commission with a President, Secretary and Chief Examiner, and designated certain positions in the departmental service that were to be filled through the instrumentality of the Commission, according to certain "Rules" to be formulated and promulgated by the said Commission, entirely relieving the appointing officers and Congressmen and other politicians of any voice in the matter of filling the aforesaid positions. Congress further enacted that these particular Government employees should not be solicited for contributions to campaign funds, nor were they to be dismissed from office upon failure or refusal to contribute; nor were an applicant's political or religious views to be demanded or considered.

GRADUAL EXTENSION.
At first, only the departments at Washington were placed under Civil Service Rules, but by gradual extension through twelve years, the customs districts, all post offices with fifty or more employees, the railway mail service, the Indian school service, and now the internal revenue service are included, and the Civil Service Commission has no thought of stopping until the place of practically every Government employee is covered by these rules.

President Cleveland extended the rules beyond the point reached by Arthur, and many said that Harrison would have the law creating the rules abolished, but instead he extended the rules to the railway mail service. It was then said that Cleveland would see the error of his own former way and the mischief of Harrison's work and have the rules abolished, but instead he has made other extensions. There is no probability that any subsequent President will recommend the abolition of the Civil Service Rules, or that any Congress will act thereon if he were to propose it. Two separate bills introduced for the repeal of the act of 1883 caused thorough investigation of the working of the law and the reports were so satisfactory that the proposed repealing bills were dropped. The friends of the "Merit System" seem to be growing in numbers. They say that under the "Spoils System" only one-fourth of the people had a chance at the "Government pie," as only the dominant faction of the dominant party could get endorsements of weight, whereby the ear of the appointing power could be reached. Moreover, the unsavory scramble for Government appointments is effectively abated by the "Merit System." Hereafter the Congressman and the Collector will not be "hunted like wild beasts," just after a Presidential election. The writing of strong letters of recommendation and the securing of long lists of names to petitions are no more memories of troublous old times.

WHO MAY APPLY AND HOW.
The gaugers and storekeepers now in commission are expected by the Commission to continue, and the President of the Commission, Col. John H. Proctor, former State Geologist for Kentucky, in an official letter to me, last week, says the Commission will recommend that those oldest in commission be given preference, with due consideration as to competency.

All persons, black and white, male and female, and of any age, are eligible to apply for examination with a view to appointment in the Revenue Service. The applicant must write the "Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.," and state that he or she wishes to be examined, and for what branch of the service. Blank application papers will be sent, which must be filled and signed by the applicant and several witnesses, giving age, sex, occupation, residence the last five years, physical condition, etc. Upon return of the application papers to the Commission, if satisfactory, the applicant will be notified of the time and place when and where the next examination will be held. Several examinations will be held at easily accessible places in the State, during the year. Without more ado, the applicant will repair to the given place at the appointed time and be examined in spelling, writing from dictation and copying, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, for six or seven consecutive hours, as the Commission may hereafter elect. This is styled the "General examination" and is intended to test the applicant's general intelligence and ability.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.
Besides the general one, a "special examination" must be had, pertaining to the applicant's knowledge of the revenue laws of the United States. Several examinations will be held at easily accessible places in the State, during the year. Without more ado, the applicant will repair to the given place at the appointed time and be examined in spelling, writing from dictation and copying, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, for six or seven consecutive hours, as the Commission may hereafter elect. This is styled the "General examination" and is intended to test the applicant's general intelligence and ability.

and many other awe-inspiring subjects will be presented for the applicant's consideration and written answer. If for storekeeper, the misty problems of dry inches, fermentations, colored pipes, capacities, construction of tins, arrangements of buildings, and a lot of complicated blank forms will be dished out to you. The examination having closed, the papers are forwarded by the examiners to the Commission in Washington. The papers having been duly marked according to certain regulations heretofore adopted, all applicants who have attained a rating of less than 70 per cent. will be dropped and considered entirely out of competition. All those who have reached 70 per cent. or more will form what is known as the "list of eligibles."

But the applicant is yet far from an appointment. He must wait until there is a vacancy. When the Collector is in need of help, he will simply notify the Commission. Thereupon the Commission will select from the list of eligibles four names, which will be forwarded to the Collector for consideration. Having decided upon one of the three will be returned to the Commission, and again dropped into the "pot," from which they can be taken two other times and no more, in case of vacancies. It should here be stated that if the Collector applies to the Commission for a man the names of men only will be sent him, and if for a woman, that the names of women only will be sent him. Employees however chosen by the Collector are not yet permanently appointed. In the same manner, Julian Ralph has been taken on probation for six months, during which time the quantity and quality of the work he performs is duly considered. If acceptably done, the applicant at the expiration of the probationary period is considered permanently engaged.

A NEW SLATE.
At the end of the year the entire list of eligibles is cancelled and a new list made up by competitive examinations as before. Any eligible of the cancelled list is at liberty to enter the new contest and become a new eligible. There is no limit to the number of eligibles, except more failure to pass the examination. The per cent. of failures at the competitive examinations, heretofore held for the postal and railway mail service has usually been from forty to fifty.

DISMISSALS.
There is nothing in the act of Congress creating the Commission or in the rules and regulations formed by that Commission preventing the dismissal of any person in the service except as above stated. Employees however, must not be too active in soliciting funds for campaign purposes, and especially in and about places and premises occupied by the Government. The regulations set forth above are those in force in the other branches of the service and which the Commission think will be applied to the Revenue branch. It is probable that women will not be included.

It is obvious from the above that "Jordan an hard road to travel," and that the foothills, even after the promised land is reached, are none too sure. **FRENCH TUTOR.**
IRON CHEST FOUND CONTAINING \$250,000 IN GOLD.
Two children were playing in a gulch two miles east of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Thursday, when they discovered an entrance to a cavern. Several men followed an exploring party, and an investigation was made yesterday, revealing an iron chest filled with Spanish gold coin. The total amount of the find is between \$250,000 and \$350,000. It is believed that the money was collected and placed in the cave by Franciscan monks. One-half of the amount will go to the Government, unless the real claimant comes forward and proves ownership.

MILITIA OUT.

State troops to the number of 3,000 have been ordered out to quell the disturbance caused by striking employees of the Brooklyn street car lines. No collisions have as yet taken place between the soldiers and strikers.

LATER.—The force of soldiers has been increased to about 8,000, and is further augmented by 1,600 policemen, and still they have not been able to resume the running of cars over the lines. Many conflicts occurred Monday and Tuesday, but few were serious and none were killed. The end is not in sight.

What is the use of still further dividing the public mind over the gubernatorial mudslide by trotting out favorite sons all over the State, when everybody knows the race is made up and that Clay or Hardin will be the man on the one side, and Bill Bradley on the other. Quit talking about it and get down to the settling of differences and healing of wounds, that the Democratic brethren may yet get the polls and vote as a unit for the nominee of the party. This is what we must do, or suffer defeat, and that at the hands of our brethren.

FRENCH has during the past week undergone one of those political upheavals for which she is noted. President M. Casimir Perier received offered at a day of confederacy exposed in him, and a want of harmony between himself and his ministry, resigned prematurely on Monday. M. Felix Faure has been elected instead. They have a short way out of such complications over there which it might be well for us to look into. It certainly has merit, inasmuch as it avoids the political excitement which accompanies a hotly contested campaign in this country.

EX-SHERIFF VANADREDE of Mercer, puts up a plea of self-defense in his examining trial for the killing of Dr. Harrod, an unarmed neighbor, with whom he was at variance. It is said that a change of venue will be asked for by his attorneys, of whom he has retained eight. On the examining trial he was held over to Circuit Court without bail. The case is a bad one, judging from the evidence we have seen in our exchanges.

COL. J. STODDARD JOHNSON is a candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the action of the Democratic party. Col.

Johnston has been a party worker for forty years, and has served twenty years as chairman or member of the State Central Committee. He has never asked for or been elected to office, except when a candidate for Governor twenty years ago. He was Secretary of State by appointment and served the State faithfully.

The good citizens of Mr. Sterling held a mass meeting on the night of the 14th and denounced the action of the mob who hung Thomas Blair, and appointed a committee to assist in bringing the perpetrators to justice. We can't help but wonder whether some of these good citizens are or are not in a measure responsible for the existing state of affairs in the unhappy little city, by reason of not doing their sworn duty as jurors in many instances.

Governor Brown has offered a reward of \$400 for each of the persons engaged in the Blair lynching and this has been augmented by an additional sum of \$100 for each one by Montgomery and also Morgan counties, or \$600 each. This should set some of them out. It is supposed to be a scheme to force the government to accept a bond for the large amount due at a rate of 2 per cent. interest instead of 3, as demanded.

The account of the wreck of the steamboat, State of Missouri, as given by the Associated Press dispatches Monday, show a considerable loss of life. No persons were drowned. Every one is accounted for. It is believed despite this statement of the Captain that several lives were lost.

A bill is before the Missouri Legislature making it a misdemeanor for women attending theaters to wear hats of sufficient size to shut off a view of the stage from one or more persons. The women out there must be troubled with the hatphobia.

EX-QUEEN LIL wants to be annexed to Uncle Sam's domain, and draw a pension. Lots of people like you Lili. Don't really see how we can do it. Grover feels sorry for you, but has not much influence with the b-boys.

The United States war ship Philadelphia was ordered Saturday afternoon, to proceed at once to Honolulu to protect the interests of the United States and her citizens. She will reach her destination Friday.

Unlike too many periodicals, which seem to exhaust themselves with their Christmas issues, The Art Amateur, maintaining its steady level of excellence, opens the new year with every indication that during 1895 the artist, art student, and art lover will find as useful a teacher as ever in this always practical magazine. One of the color plates for January is an exquisitely delicate reproduction of the profile of a beautiful woman by Albert Lynch; and there is a sunny landscape called "The Old Sugar House in the Woods," by D. F. H. brough. Eight pages of practical and not too difficult Working Designs as usual are given for Wood-Carving, Embroidery, China and Glass Painting, Pyrography, etc.; and there are many more working designs scattered through the profusely illustrated pages of the text. Among the practical articles are "Drawing for Reproduction," "Drapery upon the Human Figure," Pen Work for Photo-Engraving, Flower Drawing in Pen and Ink, "Flower Painting," "The Value of Criticism," "Figure Painting," "Designing for Lithographers," "The Abuse of Color," "Glass Painting in Vitrifiable Colors," numerous articles on China Painting, "Painting on Tapestry Canvas," "Hints for Amateur Metal-Workers," "The Care and Framing of Pictures," "A Modern Bed-room," "Notes and Hints for Art Workers," "A Useful Book Case," and "Talks on Embroidery." Nearly all these articles are practically illustrated. The special artist for the month is William Adolphe Bouguereau, numerous examples of whose work are shown, including a very fine double page wood-engraving of the famous "Value of Spring." There is a first chapter of "An Art Student's Year in Paris," which will make many an American girl long to join her, and the editor in his "Note Book" as usual gives some very valuable points to art connoisseurs as well as some timely cautions to those who would like to be amateur connoisseurs. Price 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mottord, of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised, and thought I would try it as a last hope, and I am happy to say that after two doses he was up and about. I gave it to him the next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by W. F. Powers and T. S. Hagan.

How's This?
We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honest in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST & TEVAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

SWEET CAPORAL
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

A SURT has been filed to foreclose the first mortgage on the Union Pacific Railway. This involves a hundred million dollars. \$27,000,000 in bonds, \$3,000,000 interest and the balance in minor securities, stocks, etc. This is supposed to be a scheme to force the government to accept a bond for the large amount due at a rate of 2 per cent. interest instead of 3, as demanded.

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I thank you for the very liberal patronage of the past, and, by courteous treatment, honest methods and a careful attention to all business entrusted to me, I hope to merit a continuance of your trade in the future. I will always keep a full stock of the best in the market, and my prices will be as low as is consistent with the high quality of my goods.
Respectfully,
L. R. BLANTON,
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COAL, COKE, KINDLING AND FEED.
27.39 Office and Yard Cor. Main and B. Streets, only 1 square from Court-house.

IT TICKLES YOU
THE INSTANT RELIEF YOU GET FROM
LIGHTNING HOT DROPS.
CURES Cough, Croup, Diarrhea, Flat, Cholera, Malaria, Nausea, Changes of Water, etc.
HEALS Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Scalds, Bites of Animals, Serpents, Bugs, etc.
BREAKS UP Bad Colds, La Grippe, Influenza, Croup, Sore Throat, etc.
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Sold Everywhere at 25c and 50c Per Bottle. No Field, No Pay.
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Before you buy your Suit, Overcoat or Underwear see our immense stock and hear our prices with the
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We have the latest styles.
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ALL KINDS OF
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In any quantity desired at factory prices. We are thankful for past patronage and solicit a continuance of the same. Give us a call and see for yourself. We will buy a few nice real calves.
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To come and spend a pleasant session with us. Send us your name that we may write you in regard to our school.
Our old pupils, after taking a ten weeks' course in our school, have increased their per centage on examination 10 to 25 per cent. You can do the same and even more. Do you want to do so? Then come on.
Next session opens January 21, spring session Tuesday, April 1. Write to
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2
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Boots 50c on the \$ at A. Feld's, First Street.
Shoes 50c on the \$ at the Cincinnati Cheap Store.
Hats 50c on the \$ at A. Feld's, First Street.
Caps 50c on the \$ at the Cincinnati Cheap Store.
Furnishing Goods 50c on the \$ at A. Feld's, First Street.
Gloves 50c on the \$ at the Cincinnati Cheap Store.
Overcoats go at your own price at A. Feld's, First Street.
Trunks at your own price at Cincinnati Cheap Store.

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I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.
If you do not believe what I say, ask some of your own friends who have bought goods from me, and they will tell you the same.
THE CINCINNATI CHEAP STORE,
FIRST STREET.
IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS.
A. FELD, Proprietor.

THE Vulcan Chilled Plow
FARLEY BROS.
THE OLDEST
Hardware and Grocery Firm in Richmond.
Is Decidedly The Best.
A full stock of fresh groceries. Also a choice line of queens-ware at—
Salt, lime, cement, seed oats, seed potatoes and grass seeds of every kind can be bought at lowest prices from—

GREATEST CLEARANCE SALE
EVER BEFORE KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE OF MADISON AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.
Now is the time to buy. Our low prices will enable you to put goods away for future use.
Men's Suits, worth \$2, for \$1.25.
Men's Suits, worth \$3, for \$1.50.
Men's Suits, worth \$4, for \$2.
Men's Suits, worth \$5, for \$2.50.
Men's Suits, worth \$6, for \$3.
Men's Suits, worth \$7, for \$3.50.
Men's Suits, worth \$8, for \$4.
Men's Suits, worth \$9, for \$4.50.
Men's Suits, worth \$10, for \$5.
Men's Suits, worth \$11, for \$5.50.
Men's Suits, worth \$12, for \$6.
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Men's Suits, worth \$14, for \$7.
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Men's Suits, worth \$16, for \$8.
Men's Suits, worth \$17, for \$8.50.
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Men's Suits, worth \$96

THE CLIMAX.

WEDNESDAY, - - JAN. 23, 1895.

—Hon. H. W. J. Ham, orator and humorist, at the court-house to-morrow night.

—Chancellor Blanton announces that he will preach at Valley View Saturday night and Sunday morning next.

—See that your buttons are well sewed on Thursday afternoon; you will be sorry after reaching the court-house if you don't.

—The Glasgow Times says: "Horses are cheaper than ever before. In fact they are so low that nothing but a train running over them can ever put up prices."

—L. C. Gabbard, of Centre College, was the winner of the fifty dollar prize offered by the Lexington Exposition to the best declaimer from any Kentucky College.

—Thos. Thorpe is an authorized agent of the CLIMAX and will approach you in the interests of the paper. Give him your job work, renew your subscriptions and advertisements.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of Dr. G. W. Evans in the column of Professional Cards. He is now located in an office just north of the residence of N. B. Deatherage on Second street.

—"The King's Daughters" will give a reception at the Infirmary on Friday afternoon, Jan. 25, from 3 to 5. Admission 3 cents every body invited. Proceeds to be used for the poor of the town.

—Dr. Ashbaugh has invented a fodder roller which should make the feeding of stock a much easier matter. The machine will bind the fodder in convenient sized bundles for handling. Farmers go and see if it don't fill a long felt want.

—The Central Methodist says: "The printed minutes of the Kentucky Conference, M. E. Church, South, 1894, shows that only four of the 106 pastoral charges pay every dollar assessed against them in full—Somerset, Danville, Maysville and Scott Street Covington."

—Mrs. A. D. Flora reports having arrived safely at Orlando, Florida, but says that the winter there was more severe than it had been in Kentucky up to the time of her leaving. Much of the fruit and flowers were killed by the, for that little, severe frozes. More pleasant weather now prevails.

—Nicholasville has recently had an A. P. A. stirring up by Prof. Cline, of the "Freedom's Bazaar," published in Louisville, who gave a lecture on the night of the 11th inst. It is said he handled the Priests, Monks, Nuns and bachelors was a caution. He also made a swipe at Grover Cleveland.

—Hendricks Letcher, the sixteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Letcher, died in Chicago yesterday, after several weeks illness of consumption. He was employed in an office of the Cottrell Printing Press Manufacturing, and was a promising young man. He lived with his widowed mother in Chicago—Nicholasville Democrat.

—L. W. Hulston's large barn on his farm, near Camp Dick Robinson, burned with its contents on the night of the 15th. There was in the barn six horses, sixty sheep, one thousand bushels of hemp seed, one hundred barrels of corn and one thousand dollars worth of tobacco. The insurance amounts to about \$2,000; balance a total loss. Some of the horses were valued at \$300 each.

—On account of the bursting of the large main beneath the reservoir at the water-work, the town has been without a supply of water since Tuesday night. The bursting of the pipe caused all the water in the stand-pipe to run back into the reservoir. Superintendent Bank says the accident cannot be remedied until the creek runs down the pipe can be reached.—Jesseamine Journal.

—The CLIMAX office, bent to acknowledge the receipt of a photograph, card containing five views embodying the execution of Wm. Taylor on the 11th inst., from the artist, Mr. Schlegel. The views cover the period from the time when the prisoner arrived on the scaffold until after the drop, and shows both enterprise and skill on the part of the artist. Call at his gallery and see them. He sells them at 50 cents apiece.

—Miss Marie Devoe, of last week delighted the music loving portion of our community with her imitable voice, has troubles equal to or greater than common mortals. In 1892 she married a young journalist by the name of F. Leon Christianman. This young man after appropriating all of the Madam's earnings for over a year placed a mortgage on her home, the beautiful Villa Deca, on the Susquehanna river, and deserted her. The property was sold on foreclosure last Friday, and was bought for her by a friend, in whose name it will remain until a legal separation is obtained by her from her husband.

—Last Thursday evening W. L. Johnson and brother gave their numerous friends and acquaintances a delightful dance. About fifteen couples attended and all were very handsomely entertained and enjoyed the festivities until very late, when they departed for their homes. The exercises were concluded by a string band from Richmond.—Union Mills Cor. Nicholasville Democrat.

—G. A. Roy, the gentlemanly manager of the Southern Lumber Company at Valley View, tells us that they now have 30,000 logs in their booms, and work will commence immediately. This is good news to the many workers who have long been wishing for a tide in the river. It is not generally known, but it is a fact that the mills of this company, their offices and yards are brilliantly lit with electricity when in operation. Where only a few short years ago, corn was cultivated, and burlocks and spanish nees were a plentiful crop, may now be heard the hum of industry instead of the annual cutting into lumber, of millions of feet of logs.

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—The Mt. Sterling Advocate of yesterday comes out with the following interesting editorial on the situation in Montgomery. If the good people will continue in this frame of mind, the beautiful little city and county will become a desirable place in which to live. It is usually the fellows who sit in high places, who are allowed to go south free.

"It was extensively circulated over the State that troops were to be sent here yesterday to aid our officers in holding court. We are glad there is no kind of need for the military to aid our civil authorities in the exercise of their duties. Neither the officials of the County Court, nor of the Circuit Court, have so little backbone that they stand in need of a military guard to execute the orders of their respective courts. We know, and the officials of the courts feel, that the very best portion of the people are shoulder to shoulder with them in any effort they may be making to put down the mob spirit that has shown itself in our midst. The people can afford no stooping in this matter. It is needless that the whole thing be laid bare, and every guilty man, be he an active participant or an instigator, brought to prompt and summary justice. There should be, and will be, no half way measures tolerated in this matter. Nor will it be suffered that any one or two shall be made the scapegoat for others equally or more guilty as those punished. Let the Courts fearlessly go about their work; it is certainly not possible for ten or fifteen law-breakers, who they ever so desperate, sit in ever so high places, to terrorize over 3,000 able-bodied men, who claim to be law-abiding and order-loving citizens. We call on the Grand Jury, now in session, to probe this matter and other matters of barely less villainous aspect, to the very bottom. Let the daylight in upon these things, and we will have a scamping away of the lawless element that will speak volumes for Mt. Sterling's future peace and quiet."

A Hero at Four Wars Dead.

John W. Todd died at Yankton, South Dakota, the early part of his life. He was born in Madison county, Ky., and at 7 years old removed West with his parents. He was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war, 1831; the Mormon war, 1837; the Mexican war, 1846; the war between the states, 1861. One of his postmasters at Spear Fish, another son J. A. Todd, is a candidate for the Legislature; Green D. is a ranchman.

Happy, Happy, Happy.

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Joseph McDowell, the missing cashier of the Edill County Deposits Bank, at Irvine, has been heard from. He is in Mexico. Immediately after his departure the bank officials investigated his books and found his accounts all right and \$300 to his credit. But this was not satisfactory, so an expert was sent for, who a few days ago found him to be short \$8,000, which represented embezzlements that had been going on for over two years, or since his taking charge of the bank. He lived a fast life, and his salary being inadequate he used depositors' money.—Mt. Olivet Cor. Courier-Journal.

Hon. H. W. J. Ham

—This widely known lecturer will deliver the last in the series of our lecture course at the court-house to-morrow night, January 24th. Read what the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald has to say concerning the lecture and lecturer: "Hon. H. W. J. Ham, of Georgia, was given a very flattering reception at the Y. M. C. A. music hall last night by the large and cultured audience which had assembled to hear his famous lecture on 'The Snollygoster in Politics.' Those who had heard reports of the speaker's success as a humorous lecturer expected a rare treat were not disappointed. For wit, humor, quiet philosophy, and logical reasoning Mr. Ham is second to none upon the lecture platform to-day. His inexhaustible fund of rich stories, with which he illustrates his many good points, can be drawn upon without reserve, and they never fail to bring down the house. The lecturer has a pleasing and commanding stage presence, a resonant voice, and a face full of thought and expression. There was not a dry spot in the entire lecture, the audience being kept convulsed with laughter much of the time."

PERSONAL.

Miss Jennie Crow is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Lucy Welch, at Danville. Mrs. J. H. Powell was at Winchester and Paris Monday and Tuesday.

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CORRESPONDENCE

VALLEY VIEW.

Born to the wife of Lyman Roberts on the 10th inst., a boy.

Rev. R. B. Baird preaches at Sylvania M. church next Sunday.

The Good Lumber Co. is buying logs and will start their saw mill shortly.

Bro. Williams, of Lexington, a Christian minister, preached here Sunday and Sunday night.

Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Lexington, preached at Bethel Christian church Saturday night and Sunday morning.

During the recent rise in the river the Southern Lumber Co. had a force of hands at work on their boom and day.

Word was received here Saturday that the Rev. O. J. Young, of Lexington, Ky., was in this country, died Friday. Bro. Young has many friends who will regret to hear of his loss. The deceased was a Miss Eaves, and was reared in Jessamine county, near Lebanon P. O.

Died, Ruth Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Jones, on January 10th, at the residence of her parents, in the fourth year of her age. The sympathy of friends are extended the parents in their bereavement.

Over the dark river, the homestead gate, Carried Ruth Ella, the homestead gate, Her brown curls waved in the gentle gale, Daring Ruth Ella, we see her yet.

She closed on her bosom her dimpled hands, And faintly entered the shadowy land, We watched it glide from the silver sands, And all our sunshine grew strangely dark.

We know she is safe on the farther side, Where all the reasoned and Angels be; Over the river, the mystic river, Daring Ruth Ella is waiting for thee.

EDUCATIONAL.

The school in the 10th District, taught by Miss Louisa Arnold, closed with appropriate exercises.

The prizes offered were awarded to the following pupils: Fifth grade, Martha White; fourth, Taylor White; third, John Bowman; second, Mary N. Duerson; first, Edward White. For punctuality, George DeJarnat, Jennie and Bettie Forbes and John White.

The examination for diplomas in the Common Schools always occurs on the 14th Thursday in January. By mistake we announced last week the date for the 24th, when it should have been the 31st. Applicants will please note this correction.

Let each teacher strive to be like the Professor of whom one of his pupils said: "He is not merely a teacher—he is an atmosphere."

A class in grammar was reciting and one of the younger boys was asked to compare "rick." He began hesitatingly, "rick," paused while his brain struggled with the problem—then finished triumphantly, "rick, worse, dead."

"Take a lot of good nature and plenty of fun, And stir them up often together; Then once in awhile add a sweet sunny smile, 'Twill make brightness in dearest weather."

The advantage of study, I suspect, is not in the number of things we learn by rote, but simply that it teaches us the one thing worth knowing—not when, but how, to think.

Nobody can learn from people—James Russell Lowell.

Some one has wisely said: "This country has no use for a national university, and though a few Senators may have an opportunity to waste the time of Congress in speeches on the subject, there is not much danger that such a bill will pass, unless it is slipped through, as are so many bills, without exciting attention. The State universities, in addition to the usual academic courses by private institutions, are amply sufficient. The public school system is one that is better controlled by the States than by the National Government. There are many who doubt the wisdom of even State universities; holding that the State has gone far enough when it provides high school instruction in populous localities."

A German professor urges the encouragement of stamp collecting among children. He says "it develops the close sense and trains the powers of observation, because the eyes learn to detect resemblances and differences, and gives familiarity with geographical names that stimulates an interest in geography."

By way of consolation to certain unfashionable brothers of the profession, the following is offered: "No one need be ashamed of being a bachelor. Here is a list of famous men who were never married. Descartes, Spinoza, Newton, Leibnitz, Swedenborg, Kant, Voltaire, Burke, Walpole, Beethoven, Richardson, Michael Angelo, Isaac Watts, Montgomery, Cowper, Gray, David Hume, John Randolph, Washington Irving, James Buchanan, Samuel J. Tilden, Thaddeus Stevens, Alexander Stephens, John G. Whittier, Walt Whitman and Philip Brooks. The only comfort to be made is that nobody knows how much greater they might have been had they married."

The Monticello Signal of recent date, makes this astounding announcement: "William Cox, a citizen of Monticello, ate his Christmas dinner at a table around which sat his three living wives. This is indeed a startling, but the Signal goes on to show how such an unlikely state of affairs can exist without war or din of battle. Mr. Cox, when fourteen years of age, married Miss Minerva Smith. After nine children had blessed their home, they dissolved partnership, with the help of the divorce court. A little later, Mr. Cox married Miss Julia Stephens, who also became a burden to her husband, and she, too, was divorced. Wife No. 3 was a Tennessee lady, and she, up to this writing, was still Mrs. Cox. Wives Nos. 1 and 2 afterwards married and the three households are now living in Monticello or vicinity in peace and happiness. Christmas day Mr. Cox spread a banquet and invited his ex-wives and their folks to dine with him, and they came, and the Signal says it was a veritable love feast. Mr. Cox is just thirty-eight years of age, and his record of three wives and sixteen children to date is pretty close to the championship mark. Should he progress at the same rate and live out his allotted three score and ten years, he will be an historical character of rare attainments."

"Snollygoster." A rare treat from beginning to finish. Who have the best companies? Answer: Powell & Turley.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

OLD GRUMBLER.

A lop-eared hound will bark at a gentleman when he will not notice a tramp.

It does a common man a great deal of good to speak on any sort of terms of a high-toned gentleman. If you want to hear it step over to the Water and Light office.

A man will smile at you sometimes when he dislikes you but a woman won't.

This is a funny world and a number of funny people in it; some of them are so funny that they are not worth a d—Every day has its dogs.

I can tell how far a girl lives from town by the way she walks the street.

Girls if you want to be more interesting in company, when you tell something witty or funny let the company do the laughing. It gives me a pain in the side to hear anyone tell something and laugh themselves out of breath and nobody else can hear anything to laugh at.

Some of the boys about town look rather jonesome; what's the matter?

Ghost, mail dogs and the jinnams seem to be carrying the cold days by.

How long will it take the people to learn how to live to be seventy years old, the time allotted for man to live? While some are starving to death for want of exercise others are committing suicide by exposing themselves.

The Chinese have a law that when a wife is too talkative her husband may get a divorce. If that was a law in Kentucky what a separation there would be.

When you are burdened down with your meanness and think you can't stand it any longer and every body is talking about it just wait about ten days and some one will do something worse than you did, then the talk will let up on you and every body will be talking about him.

Did you ever think how many male and female ancestors were required to be born to bring you into the world? First, you had a father and mother. Each of these had a mother and father; that makes six. Each of these had a mother and father; that makes eighteen human beings. We go back through all generations to the time of Jesus Christ and it shows that 136,247,017,486,334 persons had to be born to bring you into the world—who you read these lines.

To have a friend you must be one. Truth is stranger than fiction and more scarce.

Ceremonies differ, but politeness is everywhere. The error of a moment may become the sorrow of life.

A woman is most a heroine when she has a hero by her side. The filter of misfortune separates true friendship from the scum.

Man or woman has no natural gift more captivating than a sweet smile. It may be more honorable to tell a man his faults to his face, but it is safer to them to his neighbor.—Philadelphia Times.

SUSPECTED IT. She—"If every atom of the human body is renewed every seven years, I can not be the same woman that you married!"

Husband—"I've been suspecting it for some time."—New York Weekly.

Stop chewing gum. Answer letters the very day they are received. Get a separation from your powder box. Never write silly letters to men.

Remember to wind up your watch every night. Take off that new ring when you wash your hands. Keep the buttons on your shoes and look on your frocks.

Put a certain amount of money in the bank every week. Pay those hundred and one calls that you owe. Be more philosophical and less given over to moods.

Make an effort to be civil to the woman that you hate and to treat with dignity the man you despise. Stop wearing high heeled shoes and spotted velvets.

An exchange says: "This is a peculiar world; one is struggling for justice, and another is fleeing from it. One man is saying to build a house, and another is trying to sell his for less than it cost to get rid of it. One man is spending all he can make taking a girl to a theater and sending her flowers, with the hope of making her his wife, while his neighbor is spending all he has in getting a divorce. One man escapes all the diseases that flesh is heir to, and gets killed on the railroad. Another escapes with a scratch, and dies with the whooping cough."

"A certain preacher said that no newspaper that told the truth and the whole truth could make a penny for itself. We say by the way of returning the compliment that the minister who will at all times and under all circumstances tell the whole truth about his members, dead or alive, will not occupy the pulpit more than one Sunday, and then he will find it necessary to leave town in a hurry. The press and pulpit go hand in hand with whitewash brushes and pleasant words, magnifying little virtues into big ones. The pulpit, the pen and the grave stone are the great saint-making triumvirate."

WASHINGTON LETTER. [From our regular correspondent.] WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, '95. While there is life in the Fifty-third Congress Democrats will not cease to hope for legislation in the line of currency reform. But, candor compels the confession that there is nothing tangible in sight in either House or Senate at this writing upon which to build hope. The situation is similar to a serious case of sickness in one's family. No matter how serious the doctor may look nor how low the patient may appear to be, we hope for a change for the better, and sometimes our hopes are realized, and sometimes they are not. Only time can tell how it will end with currency reform.

Senator Vest, when taunted by Republican Senators because of the failure of the Democrats to agree upon a financial bill voiced the opinion of many Democrats when he said: "I have no authority to speak for the President, but I most earnestly hope that if some day the action is taken by this Congress, the President will call an extra session as soon as the gavel falls at the close of this session."

THE REPUBLICANS make a pretense of being indifferent about an extra session, but in reality it is the thing they most dread; they know the differences which exist in their own party on the financial question, and wish to put off the time for action as long as possible.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, gave out a statement this week which should put an end to all the absurd talk about unity between himself and Secretary Carlisle. He said: "My relations with the Secretary of the Treasury both personal and official, are of the most cordial kind. Instead of there being any purpose of mine to declare war against Mr. Carlisle or the administration, the contrary is true. My views on the silver question are well understood, but there has never been any idea on my part of carrying those views to the extreme of making war on Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Cleveland, or anyone else. Much less would I be willing to be put in that attitude with respect to Secretary Carlisle. Our relations are pleasant and cordial, and will remain so. So far as I am concerned, I am ready and willing to do anything I can, honorably and consistently, to uphold the Treasury and the administration. Any statement attributing other motives to me, or placing a different light upon the situation, is absolutely untrue and unauthorized by me. My personal attachment to Secretary Carlisle should have been sufficient to have discredited all these silly rumors."

Senator Gorman gave some interesting figures in that portion of his speech that referred to Senator Hill's plea for a change of the Senate rules. Senator Gorman said no change in the rules was needed, and to prove that the Senate passes more bills than the House, he cited the number of bills passed by each in the following Congresses: Forty-ninth, House 1,820, Senate 1,907; Fiftieth, House 2,284, Senate 2,818; Fifty-second, House 882, Senate 1,242; Fifty-third, up to the beginning of the present session, House 624, Senate 724. These figures are interesting, and will do much to keep the country in mind.

During a little controversy between Senator Allen, of Nebraska, and Senator George, of Mississippi, the latter declared that he had long believed in one plank of the Populist platform—that for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, whereupon Mr. Allen shouted triumphantly: "There is another accession to the Populist party." "No," retorted Mr. George amidst the laughter of Senators and the people in the galleries. "It is an accession of the Populist party to me."

As was expected the House Ways and Means committee has made a favorable report on Chairman Wilson's bill for the repeal of the differential duty imposed on sugar imported from countries which are not sugar countries. That bill will be difficult in getting the bill through the House, but the prospect in the Senate is not very hopeful, although every body admits that the duty ought to be repealed.

The House committee on the Judiciary has decided by a vote of 7 to 6 that Judge Ricks, of Ohio, ought to be impeached, and will report a resolution providing therefor to the House; but there is not much probability that anything will come of it, owing to lack of time for the trial by the Senate at this session. Representative Bailey, of Texas, who was chairman of the subcommittee that went to Ohio to investigate the charges against Judge Ricks, says he thinks the matter can be disposed of at this session, but that if it isn't he intends to bring it up again in the next Congress. He fully believes that Ricks deserves impeachment and proposes to do all he knows how, to see that he gets it, if not in this Congress, then in the next.

LIST OF PATENTS. Granted to Southern inventors this week reported by C. S. Snow & Co., solicitors of American and foreign patents, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

D. Acosta, Key West, Fla., device for bundling cigars; W. H. Curtice Egan, Ky., detachable pad for breast straps; J. T. McCollum, Nashville, Tenn., newspaper wrapping machine; C. G.

